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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW Y		
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	New York, N.Y.	
4	v.	16 Cr. 371 (RA))
5	BEVAN COONEY,		
6	Defendant.		
7		X	
8		July 31, 2019 11:10 a.m.	
9			
10	Before:		
11	HON. RONNIE ABRAMS,		
12		District Judge	
13			
14		APPEARANCES	
15	GEOFFREY S. BERMAN United States Attorne	ey for the	
16	Southern District of BY: REBECCA G. MERMELSTE	New York	
17	BRENDAN F. QUIGLEY Assistant United Stat	tes Attorneys	
18	THE LAW OFFICE OF PAULA J.	NOTARI	
19	Attorneys for Defenda BY: PAULA J. NOTARI	int	
20	-AND- O'NEILL and HASSEN		
21	BY: ABRAHAM ABEGAZ-HASSEN	1	
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(Case called)

MS. MERMELSTEIN: Good morning, your Honor. Rebecca Mermelstein and Brendan Quigley for the government. With us is Special Agent Nick Kroll of the FBI.

THE COURT: Good morning to all of you.

MS. NOTARI: Good morning, your Honor. Paula Notari, Abraham Abegaz-Hassen on behalf of Mr. Cooney, who is present in Court.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to all of you as well.

So, this matter is on for sentencing. You may be seated. Thank you.

In United States v. Cooney, Mr. Cooney was found quilty in June of last year of conspiracy to commit securities fraud and securities fraud. I denied his request for new trial in an order dated November 15th. You are all very familiar with that, of course.

In connection with today's proceedings I have reviewed the following submissions: The Presentence Investigation Report dated October 12, 2018; Mr. Cooney's sentencing memorandum dated July 8, with attached letters from friends and family as well as other exhibits, a supplemental letter of July 29th, and an additional letter I received from one of his friends just yesterday. And then I have the government's sentencing memorandum of July 22nd.

Have the parties received each of these submissions

and am I missing anything?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS.}}$ MERMELSTEIN: We do have them and you are not missing them.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So, let's begin by discussing the presentence report prepared by the United States probation office.

Ms. Notari, I assume you have read the presentence report, have you not?

MS. NOTARI: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you discussed it with your client?

MS. NOTARI: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Cooney, have you had enough time and opportunity to review the presentence report and discuss it with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: I have, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Notari, I understand you have several objections to the report so why don't we go through them. I have, of course, read your papers carefully but tell me what you want to highlight today. Why don't we start with the offense conduct. Do you want to be heard further on that?

MS. NOTARI: No, your Honor. I think my post trial motions, my sentencing memorandum, you know, really reiterate our position regarding the nature of the offense and so I think that, you know, as long as the record shows that we disagree would be the recitation of the offense conduct.

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THE COURT: I think the record is clear in that respect and I will say I don't think it is the appropriate time now to relitigate Mr. Cooney's case. Even if it were the proper time to do so, I will say that I continue to believe, as detailed in my November opinion, that Mr. Cooney's receipt of money from the WAPC account, participate in the Calvert cover-up, purported lies that he told various entities about subjects that were indisputably within the realm of his knowledge, among other things, provides more than enough circumstantial evidence to allow his quilty verdict to stand. He, at the very least, consciously avoided learning that the bond proceeds were being misappropriated and while I am not going to respond to each of the assertions made in your letter, I will say that I thought it was incorrect to assert, as it does on page 3 of your July 29th letter, that the Court found in the November opinion that Mr. Cooney did not know his purchase of the second tranche of bonds was part of the criminal scheme.

So, I will just say that. I am going to adopt the factual findings in the report as they apply to Mr. Cooney and I am going to adopt them in its entirety with respect to him.

Are there any other factual assertions that you object to in the report?

> MS. NOTARI: No.

THE COURT: Does the government have any objections to

the presentence report?

MS. MERMELSTEIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So, I adopt the factual findings in the report with respect to Mr. Cooney. The presentence report will be made a part of the record in this matter and placed under seal. If an appeal is taken, counsel on appeal may have access to the sealed report without further application to the Court.

So now why don't we talk about your objections to the guidelines and, again, I am happy to rely on the papers but if you want to be heard further, I will of course give you the opportunity to be heard.

So, first with respect to the applicable guideline, whether it's 2B1.1 or 2X1.1, would you like to be heard further with response to that?

MS. NOTARI: Your Honor, I will rely upon my papers for that.

THE COURT: So, for the record, Mr. Cooney contends that his sentence level should be set under Section 2X1.1, the conspiracy guideline, which requires any guidelines adjustment to be established with reasonable certainty. I disagree, as the guidelines make clear, 2X1.1 only applies when one has been convicted of conspiracy and his or her specific offense as not covered by another guidelines section. See 2X1.1C1.

In this case Mr. Cooney was both convicted of conspiracy and of the specific substantive offense of

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securities fraud for which the applicable quidelines section is In line with this guideline section I will therefore 2B1.1. evaluate any enhancements to his sentence under the typical preponderance of the evidence standard and will be utilizing 2B1.1.

So, next I understand Mr. Cooney argues he could not have reasonably been foreseen the victim's losses in this case and that the total loss attributed to him by Probation is therefore grossly inflated.

Do you want to be heard on this issue either? MS. NOTARI: Yes, your Honor, I do, because your Honor has just indicated is that my reading of your decision is different what you are stating now so I do want to be heard on that.

> THE COURT: Sure.

MS. NOTARI: Well, your Honor has just indicated that you do think that Mr. Cooney, by his actions, that somehow his actions were different than Mr. Archer's actions and I do think the evidence regarding Mr. Cooney and Mr. Archer is exactly the same, in fact with regard to the purchase of the second tranche of bonds. In fact, I think that Mr. Cooney in fact relied upon Mr. Archer. The records show that Mr. Cooney purchased the second tranche of bonds after Mr. Archer and that Mr. Archer, there were e-mails, and the Government can confirm this showing that there were e-mails between Mr. Cooney and some of

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Mr. Cooney's representatives like Clifford Wolf, for example, who was Mr. Archer's attorney, and the fact that somehow one can say that Mr. Cooney was in a different place is just -- I can't make sense of that. The fact that the money that was wired to Mr. Cooney somehow came from the WAPC account when there was overwhelming testimony that this was a very intentional deception upon Jason Galanis where he named Wealth Assurance Private Client and Wealth Assurance Holding, that's the dispositive evidence in this case which seals Mr. Cooney's fate. Meanwhile, I have now pointed out an exhibit which specifically shows that in connection with the wires -- first of all, Mr. Cooney was completely open. There was no hiding, there was no layering of identities the way the other individuals in this case, like Francisco Martin, he always used the same address. He emailed his accountants every single wire, every document, everything went through his accountants Fulton Management. And now we know. Now we have the evidence from Eric Fulton and we have Steve Shapiro who vouched for the reliability and the credibility of Eric Fulton and Fulton Meyer and Alexis Gluckman and all the individuals who were conducting business on Mr. Cooney's behalf. And we know that Steve Shapiro who says they were credible and now we have Eric Fulton who was questioned and subpoenaed by the government in connection with this case in addition to other members of Fulton & Meyer and he comes forward and says I reviewed the

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evidence in this case and I believe that he is an honest Okay? I believe that he made mistakes and that he person. trusted the wrong people. But, nowhere does the government essentially dispute the fact that, you know, anything that I have alleged with regard to Fulton & Meyer.

So, now we have the fact that Mr. Cooney sent all of the wire information to his accountant and this was, you know, I mean I think the Court said it many times in the opinion, that this deal was just a very small deal in the grand scheme of all of the deals that Mr. Cooney, Mr. Archer, and these individuals were working on. I have submitted an exhibit of a deal in 2012, Global prospectus that Devan Archer worked on with Mr. Cooney and Jason Galanis and there is nothing illegitimate about that deal. In fact, there is a news article attached where Mr. Archer made substantial profits on that deal.

The expectation that Mr. Cooney could possibly make the distinction between Wealth Assurance Holdings and Wealth Assurance Private Client is just not fair because he certainly was not in any different position than Archer. In fact, he was -- Mr. Archer was at Burnham. He was a very significant person at Burnham. Burnham was the placement agent for these bonds. But for the fact that Devan Archer put his name on this and his credibility and convinced the BIT Board that Jason Galanis wasn't involved, I'm led to believe that this would

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have never happened. But somehow Mr. Archer, who is closely in a place to know all of this, he is a financial guru, Yale graduate, he has worked for all of these boutique financial firms, but somehow he can be misled but my client can't be misled? When the cooperating witnesses said not even they realized Hugh Dunkerley or Francisco Martin testified that they didn't realize that this was a fraud until they actually were able to see the fact that the money wasn't going into the annuity and they had that, the ability to be so close?

We have an e-mail which I have now highlighted because honestly, your Honor, at the filing of the post-trial motions it is difficult to know what your Honor, to preview what your Honor's thinking was and honestly, as a defense lawyer, you never expect what was clearly the most fair decision I think I have ever read from Mr. Archer but when I parse the evidence and at this juncture I want to re-highlight the fact that the e-mail, Mr. Cooney sends to his Fulton & Meyer, the people managing his accounts and he says, you know, the wire is coming from Wealth Assurance Holdings. It could not be more clear that he thought it was Wealth Assurance Holdings and not Wealth Assurance Private Client. He just didn't pick up on it. There were e-mails. Your Honor saw, I mean, thousands and thousands of e-mails going back and forth relating to all different indications and the fact that that detail is now the pivotal detail, the dispositive detail which somehow makes him

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no different than Archer is just, I just respectfully, your Honor, I don't think it is fair. I don't think it's -- I just -- it is shocking and I think that, you know, trials are not about character, unfortunately, and in this case, this case was, there were the deviants, there were the -- Carrie Hearst and Francisco Martin and there were people, Hugh Dunkerley and people who were clearly part of the dark, sinister underworld of Jason Galanis who were creating false documents and none of those people, by the way, ever said that Mr. Cooney was anything but a great guy. None of those people -- their evidence against Mr. Cooney was exactly the same as Mr. Archer. At best we have that Mr. Cooney attended a lunch. He was always present at social gatherings. Nothing about talking about bonds, nothing talking about anything in detail. And we have the fateful phone call with Francisco Martin saying, you know, at the last minute he remembered, after years of cooperating with the government, that there was this phone call which never has been documented and the Court did not put much weight on that phone call saying that Mr. Cooney, you know, received -- he gets this phone call and he says it is not about the bonds, it is about Gerova which, frankly, is nothing because no one is ever disputing that Mr. Cooney had something to do with the bonds, that he purchased the bonds, and so did Mr. Archer.

So, at best we have the same evidence and we have

Mr. Cooney, anything that he did is so far removed from the 1 You know, the fact that he purchased, that he obtained 2 3 a loan from CNB Bank and now we have attached new evidence for 4 the Court to consider, which was something that the Court was 5 part of the pretrial motions but we actually, for reasons, defense strategy reasons, never put that e-mail from Matthew 6 7 Fillman which says: Bevan, he sends Mr. Cooney -- Mr. Cooney sends Matthew Fillman, which is consistent with -- there was 8 9 nothing unusual here. This is the same thing Mr. Cooney always 10 did. He was part of launching and promoting stocks and startup 11 companies and in this particular instance he was applying for loans because sometimes it takes a while for the stock to value 12 13 and for him -- there is restricted stock and he can't sell it 14 so as he did in the past he had perfect credit, he applied for 15 a loan, and Matthew Fillman says, you know, quickly fill out this financial statement, use big round numbers, not too 16 17 This becomes -- this financial statement becomes detailed. again pivotal evidence in this case and clearly Steve Shapiro 18 19 and CNB Bank, this was a nothing like \$100,000 or I think it 20 was a \$200,000 equity loan that was based on Mr. Cooney's prior 21 credit and it had nothing to do with the bonds. The bonds were 22 illiquid bonds. Steve Shapiro repeatedly testified that these 23 bonds were not collateral for a loan. And so what changes when

Mr. Cooney applies for the \$1.2 million loan? He now has this

Code Rebel stock, just like Mr. Archer, and there is the

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restricted stock and he can't sell it so the bank reluctantly, by their own admission, they -- this was a risky loan but based on Mr. Cooney's prior record of perfect credit, and his relationship with Fulton & Meyer who continues to stand by Mr. Cooney, they granted the loan and what happened then was something which was really out of Mr. Cooney's control. He was deceived, he was misled, and the stock at the point that Jason Galanis is arrested in Gerova, everything goes, to use an adjective, everything falls away and his life, you know, his name is -- the stock is now frozen and they can't sell the stock and he can't pay back the loan. And then, shortly thereafter that, he becomes involved and arrested by the FBI in this case and he is just not able to pay back the loan. But, the notion that somehow he lied about his ownership of the bonds to get this loan -- and this relates back to it is just, it is just not what happened and he was forthcoming and Fulton, you know, Managers, they filled out the loan application. the same is true for Gerova -- I'm sorry, not Gerova -- 1920 Bel Air.

Again, the difference now verses the trial is now we have put in more e-mails which we were not able to put in during the trial which shows that Mr. Cooney was actively trying to get a loan to purchase 1920 Bel Air, that there was an e-mail from Jason Galanis saying thanks for taking the shot for loaning them \$75,000. Again, Mr. Cooney did not make a

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single dollar on this, just like Mr. Archer.

Mr. Archer had every reason to be involved in these deals given his position with Rosemont, Seneca Baja, given his position with the financial conglomerate, given by how much he stood to profit. I can't even begin to understand or know all of the deals that Devon Archer was in but he was in a position to profit and Mr. Cooney put \$400,000 of his own money, every deal he did was his own money. And in the end, he was the only one putting his own money into these deals. Francisco Martin didn't do that; Hugh Dunkerley. He was the only one. And to think that he put all of his money into these deals and at the end he was left not only with nothing but his entire world has fallen apart. He was bankrupt, his wife left him. And so, you know, it all comes down to this -- and I want to briefly go back to the 1920 Bel Air evidence.

The 1920 Bel Air evidence we have included now in the record for the Court's consideration an exhibit, I believe it is H, the fact that there was an appraisal done for 1920 Bel Air and the reason why that didn't go into evidence is because we had trouble -- we had trouble verifying the reliability but the government -- I mean, it was part of the e-mail that this particular agency did an appraisal, that Mr. Cooney did an LLC check, that Mr. Cooney, Fulton was actively looking for a loan for him, that there was an e-mail to Cohen which is a nationally reputable company that they were looking for a

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mortgage for him. And Hugh Dunkerley, he didn't dispute the fact that this was all -- he never said, oh, this was part of -- that Mr. Cooney was somehow the straw buyer for 1920 Bel Air. Yes. Mr. Cooney had good credit and Mr. Cooney -and, your Honor, in fairness, your Honor acknowledged and the fact that it was okay for Mr. Archer to believe that he was going to be involved in the New York condo and again put his name Archer Diversified on that and there were e-mails between Jason Galanis and Devon Archer which specifically talked about the WLCC bond and the proceeds which was much closer to than this remote deal with 1920 Bel Air that never happened. never even happened. Mr. Cooney was going to -- I mean talk about personal relationship, it is the same personal relationship that Archer had with Cooney, with Jason Galanis, and now Mr. Cooney and somehow it is being viewed in a different light.

The other thing I want to mention is this notion, you know, Matt Schwartz is very, very good. He is very, very clever and he is very good and he is probably the best lawyer that many of us will ever see and he was very effective in convincing your Honor that somehow Mr. Cooney was part of this inside world stepping on poor little Devon Archer. But, I am hoping that the letters — the letters that we have submitted, the Court has viewed Mr. Cooney up until this point —

THE COURT: I just want to be clear, nothing

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Mr. Schwartz said with respect to Mr. Cooney had any effect on my decision.

MS. NOTARI: Okay, I understand. I am just saying the strategy he used with regard to the draft and recording and the other e-mail that somehow furthered the narrative that Mr. Cooney was, you know, using Devon Archer as a show pony and I would just reiterate that we have included e-mails where it was very -- and the government actually, you know I think it's their position too, according to these e-mails, that this was the nature of the relationship that they were using Devon Archer, his reputation, his preppy smile, his cache, his Yale degree, and his relationship with Hunter Biden and Chris Heinz to get -- to further for the financial conglomeration and there was nothing -- there was nothing -- the fact that somehow this person Devon Archer, given his stature, could be taken or by Mr. Cooney who didn't graduate from college who was just a passive investor who is not making a single intelligent comment -- no offense, Mr. Cooney -- on any of these e-mails, is just preposterous. And the reason why I think the letters -- the many letters that we have submitted on Mr. Cooney's behalf I would think they -- and I would let your Honor know that these were not e-mails that were directed. These were e-mails that came to me in a very natural fluid way and shockingly, the comments were so consistent in who Mr. Cooney is. And I focus on the letter yesterday from Dan

letter on Mr. Cooney's behalf.

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Burrell because Dan Burrell is the person that introduced Mr. Cooney to Devon Archer. And that was during the John Perry presidential campaign and Mr. Archer and Dan Burrell were working together and the introduction was made and Dan Burrell who went on to be the leader, the CEO of Rosemont Salisbury Capital Management, this was a company that where Devon Archer was a managing partner and Chris Heinz was a managing partner. So now, at the sentencing of Mr. Cooney, Dan Burrell writes a

You know, these are people, the most legitimate people in the country, some of the most successful people in the world and, you know, it makes sense that a lot of people would say --Eric Fulton -- I am not getting near that federal case. I am not writing a letter. I am not standing by and vouching for you. But, he has come out and said, no, I am going to write a letter because this is not Bevan Cooney. This is not who he This is not his character. And that has to, you know, that has to count for something. The fact that so many people have said this is inconsistent.

There is numerous letters of individuals who know Mr. Cooney and recognize the manner in which he writes. He is very fun, yes, he likes to exaggerate, he likes to make the joke when he can and show pony is just -- and his Montana style, it is just funny. Devon Archer is a show pony. beautiful, he is talented, he is smart. He is an unusual

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Bevan Cooney's world, show pony is a good word and somehow that

person and he is always tan and glowing and so, you know, in

word is now, again, it has just been, it is just this world

where somehow Mr. Cooney, who was the lowest man on this totem

pole, he was the lowest person in this case, and I think the

6 government will -- I will give them a chance to comment on

this -- that Mr. Cooney was the least culpable person on this

indictment. And I think that they would agree that the 8

evidence against Mr. Archer is far more significant and is

related to the bond than Mr. Cooney and now we are in this

position where the exact same evidence -- and your Honor has

indicated, you know, that repeatedly in this decision -- that

the evidence is very similar. Your Honor indicates that there

was nothing wrong with the roll-up plan, that the pursuit and

15 the business partners acquired numerous legitimate companies.

Your Honor has indicated that this was a tangled web of related transactions involving legitimate companies. Your Honor has indicated repeatedly that there was replete evidence of Jason Galanis, that he was intentionally deceptive rendering him a unaware of various aspects of his legal conduct and that he specifically -- he specifically created these false companies with similar names to deceive people. And, in fact, your Honor relied upon Mr. Cooney's e-mail asking what do we get to do with the 15 million as somehow evidence of Devon Archer's innocence.

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So, it is perplexing that we are in such a different position and the other evidence relating to -- I mean, certainly Mr. Archer had intentioned Calvert and somehow the fact that Hugh Dunkerley testified they created Calvert and didn't tell anybody. The only person that knew about this was Gary Hirst, Hugh Dunkerley and Jason Galanis, but somehow the fact that, you know, Mr. Cooney -- your Honor, I understand the Court's decision as far as perhaps the latter conduct. I just still don't understand how the Court's decision could be that Mr. Cooney's actions somehow made him knowledgeable that the bond was fraudulent when lawyers and experts and everyone, including your Honor, has said that -- I think your Honor's decision was specifically the e-mails involving Jason Galanis, Mr. Cooney, and Mr. Cooney were facially innocuous, at best, most naturally subjected to innocent interpretations.

So, I don't understand what gets us to his knowledge of the bond. The mere fact that this money came from an annuity called Wealth Assurance Private Client, that he clearly thought was Wealth Assurance Holdings. And the significance of this is because, all things put aside, we are at sentencing and the question here, which is really the dispute, is what is the What was the foreseeable conduct? What was the actions that were jointly undertaken? And by virtue of your Honor's comment that somehow suggests that Mr. Cooney was in on this, this deal to make this fraudulent bond; I don't even know how

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that's possible.

If your Honor thinks that the purchase of the second tranche of bonds by Devon Archer was innocent then how, suddenly, does his conduct, which is exactly the same which is weeks later and, quite frankly, Michelle Morton, months after the purchase of the second tranche of bonds, she doesn't even know who Bevan Cooney is. And clearly in that e-mail, the text message string between Jason Galanis and Michelle Morton, they're talking about -- he is pimping out Mr. Cooney because he has relationships to rich people which is exactly what Jason Galanis does. He is talking about Kevin Washington, the billionaire and now we have a view to Jason Galanis and his strategy and what he does. And he was using Mr. Cooney just like he was using Mr. Archer. There is no difference.

Mr. Cooney's connection to all of this, and it is undisputed, is that he puts people together and he puts business deals together, he puts high net worth people together, and when he puts these deals together he doesn't play a very detailed sophisticated role and the academics of it, it is just he puts high net worth together. He has an incredible group of friends who are friends from all different levels.

Today in this courtroom are two people who wrote letters on his behalf; we have Eugene Brennan and his brother James Brennan and both of these individuals wrote very, very detailed letters about who Mr. Cooney is. And these are not

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rich, powerful people. Eugene is a fire fighter in Rockaway He wrote the Court --Beach.

Eugene, could you just stand up?

He wrote the Court a letter about how he had a lucrative position on Wall Street and after September 11th, he was so moved by the dedication of the people and the fire fighters that were lost, that he decided that he wanted to change his career and he became a fireman. And who was there by his side? A person he had known for, at the time, close to 10 years but Bevan Cooney, who convinced him to leave his lucrative job and go where his passion was, his fire fighting.

> THE COURT: Thank you for being here today.

MS. NOTARI: Thank you.

And James Brennan, Eugene's brother, who also has known Mr. Cooney for 25 years, he was the best man at his wedding and, again, another telling story of Mr. Cooney, how when Mr. Brennan was in a personal crisis and he was struggling with addiction, Mr. Cooney personally drove him to the Betty Ford Center for treatment.

This is, again, the government has minimized the importance of these many letters and all of this significant charitable and spiritual work that Mr. Cooney does but these individuals are not powerful people like Mr. Burrell but they're still people that Mr. Cooney has forged incredible friendships with and he has been by their side and, in fact,

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Mr. Brennan is very involved in charity work, he had a party -a charitable event last night and Mr. Cooney, he indicates in his letter, was personally responsible for helping him raise funds after Hurricane Sandy that tore apart Rockaway Beach.

So, Mr. Cooney, his lifeline in life are his friends and his family. That's who he is. He is all about -- he is not about money. He is not about greed. He is about -- his pulse beats through his friendships and the good that he can do and he was, by his own admission he used poor judgment, just like Devon Archer did. Devon Archer lied to the BIT Board. lied to the BIT Board because he believed in the deal. Like, he lied to the BIT Board because he knew that Jason Galanis had an unsavory past and Mr. Cooney knew Jason Galanis from his early years. You know, they met in San Diego through mutual friends and then for 10 years he had nothing to do with Jason Galanis and people will tell you, everyone, much like the Court and we heard, people had different views of Jason Galanis. And, you know, maybe some people would have stayed away from him but when he came back into his life was extremely successful, he had the house in Bel Air, he was friends with Jason Sugarman and Steven Sugarman and it just seemed all of these legitimate people.

I mean anyone who is in business with Jason Sugarman and Steven Sugarman would not question the legitimacy. these are people that are so legitimate and Mr. Cooney

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re-evaluated Jason Galanis and Mr. Archer, all of them gave him a chance because they were so excited by this financial conglomeration. And everyone was, it is undisputed, everybody was deceived by Jason Galanis -- the WLCC, all of the lawyers, Tim Anderson, these are the biggest law firms in the country, the most reputable law firms in the country -- everyone. Mr. Cooney was no different. He trusted in the legitimacy of all of these individuals and that's really the only thing the Crafton reporting says. The Crafton reporting said specifically, the keys to these deals and what I am doing now is land myself with people a lot smarter than I am. Archer, in particular. I have 10, 12 years' relationship with him. He an ex-lacrosse player. He is a great dude. Do you know him from Montana? I met him out in L.A. when he was working with John Carey's presidential campaign 12 years ago through Dan Burrell. I don't know if you know Dan Burrell. Again, this is the telling of the truth, that he met through Dan Burrell. And now we have a letter from Dan Burrell. Chris Heinz is his best friend from college, you know, the Heinz So, you have these layers of legitimacy with all the deals we are doing now. Know what I'm sayin'? So if you went to him he is not afraid. Like all of us if you believe in the deal and the people that are on the deal, you will do the deal. So what is the downside of this reporting? Comments

of a show pony. That's what brilliant Matt Schwartz has

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convinced -- he has done an effective job with some other innocuous e-mail of somehow putting Mr. Cooney in this world of people like Gary Hirst, slithering deviants who were -- and this is where we are now.

So, it is just, it is a shock being -- your Honor, I think my point, in going through this narrative with your Honor, is we respect your Honor. We respect the due process that you provided and the very careful decisions. Unfortunately, from this side it does feel like the deceit is continuing and it is just not -- it is just not -- we don't believe it is fair because it is just an uneven view of the evidence against Mr. Archer and Mr. Cooney and it is hard to understand why there is such a different view and specifically as for the loss. I am probably going to get to that point right now if your Honor wants to go there.

THE COURT: Yes, if you want to respond to any of the enhancements I am happy to hear you on that.

MS. NOTARI: So, in terms of the loss, the government does not seem to make mention of any of the Court's findings in terms of specifically the fact that the government is now relying upon the fact that somehow, by virtue of the fact that Mr. Cooney knew that there was investors and that he purchased the second tranche of bonds, that that somehow translates into Well, that's exactly the same true for Devon Archer and the Court has viewed that that is not dispositive evidence.

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And it is very clear that Jason Galanis was trying to convince Tim Anderson that there should be a new issuance of bonds and he sends him an e-mail in August of 2000, I believe it was right from Mr. Cooney made the second purchase of bonds so right before August 2014. He is e-mailing Mr. Anderson a list of the institutional buyers and he is doing the same thing to Mr. Cooney; he wants him to purchase the second tranche of bonds. And so, that's it. The fact that Mr. Cooney was sent an e-mail that he knew that there were people purchasing the bond, and that he knew that there was -- that somehow he knew that there was, that they were doing this, is evidence of his quilt that it was foreseeable in terms of the loss.

The Court has specifically, in your Honor's decision, focused on thee things. You focused on the evidence concerning the misrepresentations to CNB Bank. The second is your Honor has focused on 1920 Bel Air. And the third is your Honor has focused on Calvert. None of those things relate to the bond, the victims. Clearly there were -- our position is there were two conspiracies and that Mr. Cooney is not even charged in Counts Three and Four which relate to the institutional investors and the loss -- the law very clearly said that there has to be a causal relationship between the defendant's fraud, misstatements, and the loss to the victims. The cases that I have outlined, and there are many, many more, specifically say that it has to be jointly undertaken activity in furtherance of

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the conspiracy. There is cases which show in drug transactions where, for example, if you are just participating in a one-load drive and you only know there is 15 tons of marijuana, you are not going to be responsible for the entire conspiracy because it is not foreseeable.

So, here, at best, your Honor's decision regarding Calvert or CNB Bank, it just doesn't link back to the loss of the victims and the only way you get there is if somehow you are finding that Mr. Cooney was, did design this fraud and was part of it. And there is just no evidence of that. There is no evidence that Mr. Cooney was anything but a passive investor and the Court's decision has very carefully outlined, as far as the evidence against Mr. Archer, why this was not dispositive evidence.

So, our position is nothing the government says in their brief. There is no case, nothing they cite links the three acts that your Honor focuses on which convinced your Honor that Mr. Cooney, at some point after the fact it seems, joined the conspiracy, is not in furtherance of the loss. And for that reason we really -- we do believe that the loss is zero to six months. We believe that there is no way to tie anything and there is cases which I have submitted of people working in telecommunications firms where they're making -where they know that other people are participating in fraud but they're not part of it. That is just not good enough. The

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quidelines specifically say in relevant conduct, and I believe it is 1B3.1 that it has to be in furtherance of and you have to be aware of the fraudulent conduct and I don't believe the government has proven that.

So, unless your Honor, we want to be more specific in questions or evidence, we just completely disagree with the guidelines and we don't believe, unless they can show loss specific to victims, the victims in this case, we do not believe that you can increase under the guidelines for the number of victims. It has to be -- you specifically have to show that those victims, but for the conduct of Mr. Cooney, that those victims suffered loss and then there is an increase for the number of victims. And here there has been nothing said but my understanding was that the WLCC did not suffer any losses. It was always -- the evidence at trial was very specific. And Mr. Touger spent a lot of time on that with witnesses that the deal was structured so that there was no loss for the WLC and Raycen Raines testified to that and have included that in my submission.

So, the other objection I have is of obstruction of justice. For me that is problematic too because Mr. Cooney, this is not a situation where Mr. Cooney was asked to produce a document, specifically asked to produce a document and he produced a fraudulent document. This was a mass production by his attorneys and, clearly, if his attorneys knew that this was

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a false document they could have invoked the act of production privilege which would have applied and that evidence would never have gone into the trial, would not have been admissible. He could have invoked that privilege. So, if he didn't produce it, it is a double-edged sword. If he didn't produce it, it would have been obstruction. The fact that he produced it is obstruction.

So, there is nothing to say, there is no evidence in the record that he had any specific knowledge but, again I would defer to my papers on that and if --

> THE COURT: Thank you.

Does the government want to respond to any of that with respect to the guidelines calculation?

MS. MERMELSTEIN: Only if your Honor wants us to.

THE COURT: The only thing I really actually would like to ask you is is there anyone you think is less culpable than Mr. Cooney in this scheme and do you want to speak at all to the minor role reduction? And speak to it in light of the amendment to the rule.

MS. MERMELSTEIN: I think that there is no indicted defendant who is less culpable than Mr. Cooney but that is in a scheme in which there was an enormous amount of culpability to go around and Mr. Cooney was involved, intimately, in an enormous number of communications and transactions and actions throughout a long scheme involving multiple bond transactions.

He was involved in every single one and he played a critical role. Right? In the absence of someone to misappropriate the money, to recycle the money to buy bonds so that the thing could keep going, to organize the purchase of the investment advisors for the purpose of dumping these bonds into client accounts, there could have been no scheme. And so, I don't think that he is close to having a minor role. I don't think the fact that you are less culpable in certain respects than your co-defendants, the least culpable person does not get a minor role as a matter of course.

THE COURT: The standard is now, pursuant to amendment 794, that there is relative culpability and it is by reference to one co-participant in the case at hand and not, as the Second Circuit had previously held, as compared to the average participant in such a crime.

MS. MERMELSTEIN: I agree with that, your Honor, but I think that the question is does someone have a minor role relative to the co-defendants, not whether or not they were sort of not the leader or not --

THE COURT: Are they substantially less culpable than the average participant in the criminal activity at issue? That's the standard now.

MS. MERMELSTEIN: And he is not.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So, let's first talk about the loss determination. As

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I stated earlier, the jury could, in my view, have reasonably concluded that Mr. Cooney knowingly participated in the charged scheme and he, thus, would have reasonably foreseen the consequences of this scheme. As I noted in my November opinion, it is possible that Mr. Cooney was unfamiliar with the criminal object of the WLCC deal at its inception but that he at least obtained the requisite knowledge during the course of the fraud. I do think the government has proved that Mr. Cooney knew the objectives of the criminal conspiracy at the time he acquired the second tranche of bonds for \$5 million from which he received nearly \$4 million in proceeds from the WAPC account for the supposed purchase of Jason Galanis's home in Bel Air which, in my view, is a critical piece of evidence. And, as Mr. Cooney would have been aware at that point, the \$20 million used to purchase the bonds had been misappropriated from Hughes' investors. Furthermore, he would also have known that \$16 million was misappropriated from the Atlanta client to purchase the third round of bonds out of which he personally Thus, it would have been reasonably received \$75,000. foreseeable to Mr. Cooney that the victims in this case would sustain a combined loss of between \$25 million and \$65 million. So, I do believe that the 22-level enhancement and the offense level is warranted.

Mr. Cooney also argues that the sentencing enhancement for 10 or more victims should not apply here. As with the loss

amount, Mr. Cooney predicates this argument on his claim that he did not knowingly participate in the charged scheme. I have already rejected that argument for the reasons stated today and in my November opinion. The fraudulent scheme had 10 or more victims which included the investment funds and the Wakpamni Lake Community Corporation. Thus, I find a two-level enhancement for 10 or more victims is appropriate in this case.

Mr. Cooney further asserts that an obstruction of justice enhancement is unwarranted. I disagree. Again, as detailed in my November opinion, Mr. Cooney knowingly provided his financial managers with fraudulent documents related to Calvert Capital in order to cover up the WLCC scheme. It is also undisputed that Cooney then knowingly produced this document to the SEC. As the sentencing guidelines application notes make clear, the defendant commits obstruction of justice where he produces false, altered, and counterfeit documents during an official investigation. That is guideline provision 3C1.1, application note 4C. As a result, I find that a two-level obstruction of justice enhancement is warranted.

Finally, Mr. Cooney argues that he is entitled to a minor role reduction pursuant to Section 3B1.2 because he was substantially less culpable than the average participant in the Wakpamni bond fraud. I do think this is a close question but after considering the relevant factors set forth in application note 3C2 Section 3B1.2, I agree with Mr. Cooney. There is no

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having purchased the second tranche of WLCC bonds through recycled proceeds but, as made clear by Amendment 794 to the

doubt that he played an important role in the fraudulent scheme

Sentencing Guidelines as I noted a moment ago, relative

5 culpability is now to be assessed only by reference to one's

co-participants in the case at hand and not as the Second

7 Circuit has previously held as compared to the average

participant in such a crime. That's a quote from United States

v. Allston, 899 F.3d at 149. Here I believe that Mr. Cooney is

substantially less culpable than the average participant in the

criminal activity at issue. That's 3B1.1, application note

12 3(a), and as the government acknowledged, there was no one

13 charged who is less culpable than he.

> Excluding Devon Archer, five other individuals have either pled guilty or were convicted at trial for their participation in the scheme: Jason Galanis, John Galanis, Hugh Dunkerley, Gary Hirst, Michelle Morton. It is undisputed that Jason Galanis was the mastermind behind and orchestrator of the fraud. As for John Galanis, he induced the Wakpamni tribe to issue its bonds in the first place, something which was undoubtedly the heart of the fraudulent scheme but which Mr. Cooney took no part in.

With respect to Hugh Dunkerley, he served as the placement agent for the tribal bond issuances and is the sole managing member of the WAPC, roles which were pivotal in

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misappropriating the bond proceeds and, again, which is not note which did not involve Mr. Cooney. Gary Hirst, too, played a more significant role than Mr. Cooney.

As I made clear at his sentencing, Mr. Hirst, among other things, set up the annuity provider that was supposed to invest the bond proceeds on behalf of the WLPC, as well as the bank account into which the bond proceeds were deposited. Unlike Mr. Cooney, Mr. Hirst was also charged in all four counts of the indictment.

It is also significant that Jason Galanis and John Galanis retained more in criminal proceeds that Mr. Cooney, as did Gary Hirst, with respect to an entity that he controlled. Moreover, it is worth reiterating, as I stated earlier, that it is unclear whether Mr. Cooney was knowingly involved in the scheme from its inception, something that cannot be said for many of these individuals.

I am not going to address Michelle Morton because she has a motion pending and has not yet been sentenced, but based on the other defendants' roles, I think Mr. Cooney was substantially less culpable than the average participant. Accordingly, because he did not plan or organize the criminal activity or participate in the commission of the criminal activity to the same degree or extent as his co-conspirators, I find that a minor role reduction is warranted.

I should note that in imposing sentence I'm not going

to consider his alleged participation in the Crafton fraud. The government hasn't produced enough evidence at this stage for me to conclude by a preponderance of the evidence that Mr. Cooney was criminally liable in this matter. Unless the government is seeking a Fatico hearing I am just —

MS. MERMELSTEIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am just going to not consider that evidence.

So, for those reasons, I find that Mr. Cooney's offense level is 31 so it is lower due to the two-level decrease based on the minor role application, his Criminal History Category is I, and his recommended guideline sentence is therefore 108 to 135.

I will just note for the record that I also calculated what Mr. Cooney's sentencing guidelines range would be if I were to have concluded that he became knowingly involved in a criminal scheme at a later time, namely when the third tranche of bonds were issued from which he received \$75,000 in proceeds from the WAPC account. If that were the case, the loss amount foreseeable to him would be the \$16 million stolen from the Atlantic client and there would not be the 10 or more victims since the Hughes investors would be excluded from the total amount of victims. This would have resulted in an offense level of 27, which combined with the Criminal History Category of I, amounts to a guideline sentence of between 70 and 87

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months.

As you all know, the Sentencing Guidelines that we have been discussing were at one time mandatory. They are no longer mandatory. Judges are no longer required to follow them but judges must consider them in determining an appropriate sentence and ensure that they have been calculated properly.

That range, of course as I said, is only advisory.

Courts may impose a sentence outside of that range based on one of two concepts: A departure or a variance. The departure allows for a sentence outside of the advisory range based on some provision in the guidelines.

Ms. Notari, are you seeking a departure based on his good deeds or are you really just seeking a variance?

MS. NOTARI: Your Honor, we are seeking both departure, variance, but also specifically on his good deeds, but also we believe that based on what the Court has just said, I think that there is an argument that the loss calculation overstates the reasonableness as it applies to Mr. Cooney and his actions in this case. So, both.

THE COURT: I am denying those motions for departure but I am considering those factors when imposing sentence and I fully intend to do so.

With respect to his good deeds, I will note I do have a host of letters. I have read all of them. They mean a lot to me because they tell me who the person is who is sitting in

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front of me and what he has done in his life other than the conduct, and so that is helpful for me.

So, as I said, I don't think that there is a proper basis to grant either departure motion but I will consider those arguments with respect to what the appropriate sentence is.

Would the government like to be heard with respect to sentencing or any of the victims other than what's been said already?

MS. MERMELSTEIN: Your Honor, I think everyone in this courtroom is amply familiar with the facts of the case at this There is just no question that Mr. Cooney engaged in a large scale fraud at the expense of victim pension funds and a tribal entity for his own gain and the gain of his co-conspirators. That he ended up with very little because everything fell apart is really not the way to think about what the goals of the conspiracy were, which was for all of these defendants to share in the enormous profits they anticipated from the rollup scheme they were going to fund on the backs of longshoremen's pensions and the tribal entity. I think the guidelines are appropriate here. The losses here are enormous and it was obvious that they would be enormous given how much money was being misappropriated and stolen.

The idea that Mr. Cooney was just friends with people and encouraging and didn't know that this was a fraud I think

has been properly rejected and where that leaves him is standing before the Court for sentencing having wholly failed to acknowledge any culpability in the scheme --

THE COURT: He has a right to go to trial, doesn't he?

MS. MERMELSTEIN: Of course he has a right to go to

trial but the trial is over, he stands convicted, and he

continues to assert that he is essentially a victim, and in

doing that has completely failed to take any responsibility for

the conduct he engaged in or for his efforts to cover that up

by submitting false documents in an effort to mislead the

investigation.

So, I think a very serious jail sentence is warranted here. I don't think that the guidelines in this case overstate the seriousness of the crime. I think it's wonderful --

THE COURT: Do you think he should get more than I gave Gary Hirst? I gave Gary Hirst 96 months. Gary Hirst was a lot older, he has health issues. I mean there were other issues with respect to him, but.

MS. MERMELSTEIN: I think there are a number of factors which distinguish Mr. Hirst, of course the government sought a guideline sentence for Mr. Hirst.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. MERMELSTEIN: One, Mr. Hirst accepted responsibility and pled guilty. Two, Mr. Hirst was already serving a significant sentence that your Honor properly

balanced when considering how much more time he needed to do.

That's not the case here. And, the government, in agreeing that there is no less culpable defendant than Mr. Cooney, the government does not view his role as meaning — there is no one who is beneath him, but neither do I think that he is so far below everyone else that he is distinguished in that fashion.

And, it is admirable that he has friends who care about him and who he has sought to help, but he is not in an extraordinary category of good work —

THE COURT: Which is why I didn't grant the departure.

MS. MERMELSTEIN: -- that justify some significant

departure or variance.

So, I think for the reasons we set forth and I think your Honor being familiar with the trial record here, think a very serious sentence is appropriate and is, in fact, commensurate with sentences that were imposed on the co-defendants who have been sentenced, to date, when you consider that those people accepted responsibility and all of them, so far, were serving significant terms of incarceration already that properly had to be accounted for in thinking about how much more time was necessary.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Notari, is there anything else you would like to say?

MS. NOTARI: Your Honor, yes.

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First, I would note that I think that I have included most of this in my submission, but I just want to highlight some things, specifically I want to highlight in terms of Mr. Cooney's background, which again the government doesn't view his background and extraordinary deeds particularly important towards where the Court comes out in his sentencing. I would note that that certainly is not where other Courts have come out and I would note Judge Rakoff says, surely the man is to receive credit for the good he has done. That basically these decisions and the Second Circuit have said that a person's character is -- and what they have done in the past is absolutely key and crucial when you are considering sentencing and that Mr. Cooney, the letters, and I understand your Honor has read all of the letters but in terms of punishment, deterrence, specific deterrence and the government alluded to the fact that he hasn't learned his lesson, first, your Honor, he did file a letter with the Court indicating --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. NOTARI: -- how apologetic.

THE COURT: Yes. I have read his letter.

MS. NOTARI: In his life -- one cannot minimize what his life has been like and what, in the four years since he has been going through this, he has literally lost everything. He doesn't get to see -- he can't afford -ex-wife left him. you know, he realizes that his ex-wife and children are better

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off in Ohio because that's where her family is; she remarried, she is actually pregnant. But she -- the cruelty and the way that she has limited his ability to see his children and the fact that he has been unable to essentially work, that he is -notwithstanding, he continues to be the most positive, supportive person. He has literally, during these proceedings his mother died of cancer and he managed to gather the family and get her doctors and nurture his nieces Chloe and -- and he has continued to do the same for his father. His father is very frail, as indicated in the letter. The medical documentation of all the numerous conditions he has, his father literally has no one in Montana to care for him but Bevan. sees doctors on approximately two to three times a week and there is no one else to care for him and in terms of specific deterrence, and I think your Honor could be, likely feels that you will never hear from Mr. Cooney again. But this --THE COURT: I agree with that, actually. I don't have a real concern about recidivism.

MS. NOTARI: He will live up to whatever conditions, whatever the Court imposes. And in terms of --

THE COURT: And I think he is very different from, at the very least, the Galanises that I have sentenced already in that respect.

MS. NOTARI: And Gary Hirst, how can you compare? First of all, there is two frauds and I understand he got 96

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months, but then your Honor gave him an additional three years to run consecutive. So.

> Which was part of the 96 months. THE COURT:

MS. NOTARI: But he was involved in two separate frauds, and he was a lawyer, and there is no question in terms of comparing the conduct that he made possible by virtue of his being a lawyer and strategizing and that he was a crucial part of the conspiracy whereas Mr. -- you know, here at this sentencing we are looking at a lot of, you know, evidence which that the Court characterized as consciousness of quilt. And so, anything nearing a sentence of what Gary Hirst would be incredibly tragic and unfair, particularly in light of the disparity and the fact that I have included other sentences and the national average of mean and median sentences in nationwide, the Second Circuit, federal courts, that in terms of -- in terms of what the sentences are -- and we are seeing in my submission that these are 18, you know, anything in the two-year range and none of these defendants, they're all far more culpable than Mr. Cooney. I mean, if we look at these cases, you know, they were all -- there was significant loss but they were far more culpable.

And so, you know, in terms of going to trial, I mean I think your Honor is at an advantage having seen the evidence in this case because what the government depicted clearly in the indictment and what actually they were able to prove is very

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different. And so, and your Honor had the ability to see the evidence, and this was simply not a case that anyone could plead guilty to because they weren't able to prove so much of what they alleged and it was just not true. So, but nevertheless, Mr. Cooney, I have included in terms of disparity. And, you know, general deterrence is, the law is very clear that it should not be the sole basis for imposing a sentence and that specifically research has shown that individuals, while it has a deterrent effect, the fact that a person gets arrested is the deterrent effect and an increase in severity of the punishments do not yield significant deterrent effects.

So, your Honor, we urge the Court, respectfully, to impose a sentence that is fair but Mr. Cooney is, he has been punished for four years and, you know, a sentence that will allow him to — obviously, your Honor, we think probation with community service is appropriate given our stance of this case and the evidence and given the Court's decision with Mr. Archer, but a sentence that will allow him to meaningfully come back and be a functional person, be a father to his children. He has not been able to meaningfully pursue any custody with his kids because he just has no idea what is going to happen in this case. I mean, his life has been on hold and one can only imagine what it must feel like for these children who he can't — he doesn't have the money to really visit them

frequently, his ex-wife limits that, and I just think that your Honor will not see or hear from him. He will thrive and continue to be the charitable person he has always been and even more so.

You have the final say, we respect that but we really just believe that a sentence of a lot of custody is just not fair and just and it is not necessary and it doesn't serve — it will serve no purpose beyond a general deterrence, perhaps. It is certainly not going to specifically deter him and that's just not been recognized as a sole basis for imposing a sentence of significant jail time.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Cooney, I read your letter but is there anything you would like to say today?

THE DEFENDANT: That's okay, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So, I am required to consider the advisory guidelines range of 108 to 135 months as well as various other factors that are outlined in a provision of the law that is 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a) and I have done so. Those factors include but are not limited to the nature and circumstances of the offense and the personal history and characteristics of the defendant. Judges are also required to consider the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, provide just punishment for the

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offense, afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, protect the public from future crimes of the defendant, and avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities, among other things.

So, there is no real dispute in my view about the seriousness of the crime and the harm that it caused to one of the poorest Native American tribes in the country as well as the clients of Hughes and Atlantic Pension Fund held for the benefit of transit workers and longshoremen and housing authority workers and city employees, among others. This crime caused real harm to real people. Indeed, as I believe the evidence established at trial, Mr. Cooney participated in a scheme that stole more than \$40 million from these pension fund clients and left the Wakpamni Lake Community Corporation without money for economic development and owing more than \$60 million on the outstanding bonds.

This is a serious crime and a serious sentence needs to be imposed to reflect that seriousness and to promote respect for the law and to provide just punishment, and to afford adequate deterrence to others who may seek to engage in similar criminal conduct. Deterrence, in my view, is especially important in white collar cases.

I have also considered the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities. I would note that while Mr. Cooney's sentencing brief and Ms. Notari today highlighted various securities fraud cases in which defendants have received

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sentences of under 36 months, the fraud in this case was considerable. I have also considered the roles of the various individuals in this scheme. I sentenced Jason Galanis to 173 months, 60 months which was to run concurrent to the scheme in the Gerova case; John Galanis got a sentence of 120 months, 48 of which was to run concurrent; and Gary Hirst got a sentence of 96 months, 36 months to run concurrent.

Look. Every sentence is different and there are different factors that must be considered for each person but it is important that I consider the sentences in those cases, and it is especially important that I consider that Mr. Cooney played a comparatively smaller role in this scheme as compared to his co-conspirators, as noted earlier, and did not retain close to the amount of criminal proceeds that various other individuals in the conspiracy did. I have also considered that he has no real significant criminal history and I don't think there is real cause to believe that he will recidivate.

Finally, as I noted earlier, I have read the many letters about good deeds that he has done for friends and for family and about who he is as a person. So, I have considered all of that and I am ready to impose sentence.

Mr. Cooney, please rise. It is the judgment of this Court that you be committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a term of 30 months on Count One and Count Two, to run concurrently to each other. That term of imprisonment will

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be followed by a term of three years of supervised release also to run concurrently. I believe that this sentence is sufficient but not greater than necessary to comply with the purposes of sentencing set forth in the law.

You can be seated, if you would like.

I will just note for the record that even if the lower guidelines range of 70 to 87 months that I discussed earlier, assuming that he gained the requisite knowledge at a later point in time, my sentence would have been the same and it also would have been the same if I didn't apply the obstruction enhancement. This sentence is significantly below both of those, the guidelines range he would have been facing in either of those scenarios.

I also want to say that a sentence, even of two and a half years is a long sentence, particularly for an individual who has never been charged or convicted of a felony offense before.

I am going to describe the terms of Mr. Cooney's supervised release. All standard conditions of supervision shall apply. In addition, and I am not going to read them out loud, Ms. Notari, unless you would like me to read them out loud --

MS. NOTARI: Your Honor, when you are done I wanted to ask for a few more things in the judgment.

THE COURT: Yes. Just let me finish the standard

conditions.

So, the mandatory conditions I will read out loud.

You must not commit another federal state or local crime. You must not unlawfully possess a controlled substance. You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. You must submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the Court. You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. And, you must make restitution in accordance with the law.

And then, just make sure to read again, I know you said you read them, the standard conditions and comply with them.

MR. QUIGLEY: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. QUIGLEY: The PSR reflects that the old standard condition 12, and I only know this because it came up in another case, that that has been modified by a standing order.

THE COURT: That is correct, so consider this to be modified by that standing order as well and thank you for reminding me of that.

In addition, I am going to apply the special conditions, the financial ones in light of the nature of this case and in light of the restitution and forfeiture I am going to impose. You must provide the probation officer with access

to any requested financial information and must not incur new credit card charges or open lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer unless you are in compliance with the installment payment schedule.

The probation department also recommends an outpatient treatment program. Ms. Notari, do you think that is necessary now?

MS. NOTARI: Your Honor, no, but we are asking for the 500-hour drug program so I think that would just be -- I think that it is appropriate given that he does have his past and he can certainly benefit from it but he hasn't -- there has been no problems with that, so.

THE COURT: But you are asking for a drug treatment?

MS. NOTARI: Yes; at the jail.

THE COURT: The RDAP program?

MS. NOTARI: Yes.

THE COURT: I will make that recommendation but I think if you are asking for that I am going to include the outpatient treatment program as well because if he has an issue that needs to be addressed, then it should be addressed on supervised release as well.

MS. NOTARI: That's fine.

Well, I would just ask if there is a way that the Court can structure the language so that it is within the discretion of the probation officer and then it is not --

25

sentence

THE COURT: I can do that. I just have to make sure I 1 am not seeding too much control to the probation officer. 2 3 MS. NOTARI: Yes. 4 MS. MERMELSTEIN: Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Yes. 6 MS. MERMELSTEIN: I'm sorry. 7 We have no position on whether or not there should be any kind of treatment with respect to a condition. 8 9 THE COURT: Yes. 10 MS. MERMELSTEIN: But, the idea that Mr. Cooney 11 doesn't need post-prison treatment and only wants eligibility 12 for a prison program that would allow him a benefit seems 13 inconsistent to me. 14 THE COURT: I agree, which is why I denied that 15 I completely agree with that, I think that seems inconsistent and seems to indicate that there is an ulterior 16 motive. I get it. But, that being said, the Probation 17 18 Department made that recommendation for a reason in light of --19 I will go back to the PSR -- in light of all of the substance 20 abuse issues that were noted in paragraphs 116 to 121 -- or 21 really to 120 and his history in this respect, and so that's 22 why I am making a recommendation. But, I agree with you. 23 I am going to just include the language that's 24 included here on page 37. It is that he will participate in an

outpatient treatment program approved by the probation office

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which program may include testing to determine whether you have reverted to using drugs or alcohol. You must contribute to the costs of services rendered based on your ability to pay and the availability of third-party payments. The Court authorizes the release of available drug treatment evaluations or reports including the presentence investigation report to the substance abuse provider. If in fact the probation officer doesn't think he needs treatment anymore or is complying with treatment and it is successful and you want to amend that condition, you can write me a letter. I decline to impose a fine in light of the significant forfeiture and restitution orders that will be imposed. I am imposing the special assessment of \$200 which is mandatory and must be paid immediately. Do you want to be heard, Ms. Notari, with respect to restitution or forfeiture? MS. NOTARI: Your Honor, I believe in my letter that I

filed on Monday we are objecting to the restitution.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. NOTARI: And so, for the reasons stated, we would defer to our papers.

THE COURT: Understood.

With respect to restitution for the reasons stated earlier, I believe the government has established that

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Mr. Cooney knew that Hughes Atlantic investment money had been misappropriated and his restitution order should therefore encompass these loss amounts. See United States v. Feomano, 721 F. App'x at 52. Accordingly, pursuant to the order of restitution he shall pay \$43,785,176 in restitution to the victims of the offenses charged in counts One and Two. His liability shall be joint and several with that of the other defendants in order to make restitution for the offenses in this matter. The names, addresses and specific amounts owed to each victim are outlined in the schedule of victims page which will be filed under seal. As to the payment schedule, I am going to adopt the payment schedule recommended in the presentence report on page 38.

I also understand the government is seeking forfeiture of \$9,527,000. It is true that Mr. Cooney only received \$75,000 in illicit proceeds. Nevertheless, the Second Circuit has made clear that forfeiture in criminal proceedings under 18 U.S.C. Section 981 includes illicit proceeds that have, at some point, been under the defendant's control or the control of his co-conspirators so long as the actions generating those proceeds were reasonably foreseeable to the defendant. See the Contorinis case, 692 F.3d at 147. Here it is undisputed that during the conspiracy \$5,557,000 in bond proceeds was sent to Mr. Cooney's bank account from Thorsdale which were, in part, later used to purchase additional Wakpamni bonds, and

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\$3,895,000 was sent to his bank account from Wealth Assurance Private Client Corporation which was eventually used to fund the purchase of Valor Life. Thus, this money was, if only temporarily, under his control and at the very least under the control of his co-conspirators. So, for the reasons stated earlier, it was also proven at trial that he was aware that these proceeds were misappropriated from the Hughes and Atlantic investors.

So, I think I have a restitution order, I don't have a forfeiture order, but I will sign one in the amount of \$9,527,000.

So, that's my sentence. Is there any legal reason, other than the ones previously stated, that this sentence should not be imposed?

MS. MERMELSTEIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So, that's the sentence of this Court.

Mr. Cooney, you have a right to appeal your conviction and sentence except to whatever extent you may validly waived your right as part of your -- which you have not waived that right. So, you have a right to appeal you your conviction and sentence. If you do choose to appeal, the notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the judgment of conviction. you are not able to pay for the costs of appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis, which simply means that Court costs, just filing fees, will be waived. If you request,

the Clerk of Court will prepare and file a notice of appeal on your behalf.

Are there underlying indictments that need to be dismissed.

MS. MERMELSTEIN: Yes, your Honor. The government moves to dismiss the underlying indictments.

THE COURT: They are dismissed.

We need to talk about voluntary surrender date,
Ms. Notari?

MS. NOTARI: Your Honor, also, if your Honor can recommend in the judgment the FCI Sheridan Oregon, which is the closest BOP facility near Montana where his father lives so that at least his father can drive with Mr. Cooney's partner, who is here, and she would be able to drive his dad, they would be able to visit him.

THE COURT: I will make that recommendation. It is minimum security?

MS. NOTARI: It is minimum security.

THE COURT: I will make that recommendation.

MS. NOTARI: And you have already indicated the RDAP program.

I would ask for 60 days, only because I am going to try to facilitate that.

THE COURT: That's fine. 60 days is fine. So, why don't we say October 1st he'll surrender to the facility to

J7V5cooS sentence which he is designated on October 1st by 2:00 p.m. unless he hears otherwise from the probation department his pretrial service officer. Failure to surrender when required may result in a warrant being issued for your arrest so please surrender, as I know you will, on October 1st, by that time. Are there any other applications, Ms. Notari? MS. NOTARI: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Thanks. We are adjourned.